

Receipt Book

¥1887



FREE TO EVERYONE.

It Contains Many Cooking, Coloring, Painting, and Miscellaneous Receipts—A Calendar, Interest and other Rules—And Many Facts Worth Knowing.

NEW EVERY YEAR.



PUBLISHED BY

D. RANSOM, SON & CO.,



WEAK LUNGS.

WE do not pretend that our medicines alone and unaided will immediately replace weak lungs with strong ones. Those are charlatans, quacks, and humbugs who have the heartlessness to make such a chain for any particular medicine. It would be just as sensible to assert that a certain drug alone would take the place of food to a starving man. The drug might be quite needful, in such a case, to assist by degrees in restoring the strength, but unless some nourishing food can be supplied, the man must die in spite of a world full of medicines. So starving lungs need their proper food, which is pure, dry, invigorating air at as uniform temperature as possible. Nourishing, easily-digested diet is also necessary to keep up the strength and allay irritations of stomach, bowels, etc. once obtained, we would say to all persons with weak lungs that we feel certain they will find in our medicines the much needed assistance which they seek to effect a perfect cure. Instances without number are known to us where people even in the very last stages of Consumption, too poor to seek another climate, and too late in procuring the medicines to avert the fatal end, yet upon hearing of and using those two great remedies, the King of the Blood and Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, never failed to mitigate their suffering, and in hundreds of cases ment, never failed to mitigate their suffering, and in hundreds of case extend their lives winter after winter when the physicians had declared it impossible to live more than a few weeks. We need not ask; we know what these medicines might have done for persons with weak lungs, the first step toward the early stages of Consumption, for the country is full of people who live to-day to thank the discoverers of these remedies for lives actually saved by them. The "King of the Blood" acts as a thorough blood-purifier and scrofula cure, and, as Consumption is generally of scrofulous origin, the "King of the Blood" is its greatest foe. This is to be taken internally. Its effect upon the liver, bowels, stomach, and other internal organs, is very beneficial and greatly assists the process of restoration. The "Magnetic Ointment" is to be applied externally. It has wonderful nower to mitigate the usual suffering, allay inflammation, soothe wonderful power to mitigate the usual suffering, allay inflammation, soothe irritation, remove the pressure upon the lungs, and thus enable the sufferer to breathe more easily and fully and enjoy nights of restand refreshing sleep. Thus Nature, relieved of her burden, and well aided, gains time and strength for recovery. We urge the use of these remedies in all cases of Weak Lungs, Asthma, or general debility. A Treatise on Diseases of the Blood, containing many certificates of cures and full directions for using, will be found with each bottle.

For allaying the cough our **Hive Syrup and Tolu** will be found a most valuable aid. It is prescribed throughout the country by the leading physicians.

Back numbers of our Receipt Book for past 3 years will be sent on receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps, or 6 years for 12 cents. See index on 3d cover-page.

RANSOM'S FAMILY RECEIPT BOOK.

1887.

Our Medicines.

All the formulæ of our medicines are the result of careful investigations and experiments conducted by professional and scientific men, some of whom were physicians regularly graduated from the first medical universities of the United States.

To prove our faith in the genuineness of all our claims and the qualities of our Medicines, we make the following propositions:

1st. For every certificate of cure published by us, which is not a genuine copy of, or extract from, a letter, voluntarily written us by the person whose signature is attached, we will forfeit the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be paid to any public hospital mutually agreed upon.

Heretofore we have usually inserted in our Receipt Book many of such certificates, but deeming it desirable this year to explain more at length the nature of certain diseases and action of the proper medicines, we have inserted but very few for want of space, Many certificates will be found in pamphlets around bottles, and also in back numbers of the Receipt Book. When making inquiries by letter of the writers of these certificates, always inclose a two cent postage stamp, and this will doubtless insure a reply.

We would here respectfully ask all those who have experienced great benefit from our medicines to state to us the facts, thus through us giving hope to other sufferers.

2d. Upon a proper request, when we can be assured of the good faith of the inquirer, by **personal** reference or application, we will furnish a correct list, showing the names of all ingredients of our medicines.

Jeither of the above offers, we believe, was ever made by the proprietor of any other Family Medicine in the world.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Proprietors, BUFFALO, N. V.

Inflammatory Diseases.



DR. TRASK was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and power of vegetables, separate and combined. At the age of seventy years he succeeded in presenting to the world, as the result of his experiments, a combination of vegetable extracts, the power of which, in removing diseases, is unequalled in the annals of medicine. Certain it is that the remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application in the cure of diseases stamps it at once as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and close investigation of its properties.

IT NEVER FAILS, while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination, that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve, ligament is searched out and made sensible of its purfying and healing influ-Hence it copes as readily with internal as external disease.

NUMEROUS INSTANCES are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Bowels. No patient ever need die with this disease where the

Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.

FOR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Diphtheria, or Putrid Sore Throat, it is unrivalled.

unrivalled. In iniety-nine cases out of a hundred it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes.

FOR NERVOUS DISEASES this medicine is of immense value. Piles, Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat; Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Colic, Cholgra Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Butns, Chilblains, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

Price 25 and 40 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Side-dishes, Salads, Relishes, Etc.

RUST FOR MEAT PIES.—One quart of flour; three tablespoonfuls of lard; two and one-half cups of milk; one teaspoonful of soda wet with hot water, and stirred into the milk; two tablespoonfuls of cream-tartar sifted into the dry flour; one teaspoonful of salt. Work up very lightly and quickly, and do not get too stiff.

done mutton or lamb; put them in a frying-pan with enough gravy or broth to cover them. Or, if you have neither of them, make a gravy of butter, warm water and catsup. Heat to boiling, and stir in pepper and a great spoonful of currant jelly. Send to table in a chafing dish, with the gravy poured about the meat.

CLAZED HAM.—Brush the ham—a cold boiled one, from which the skin has been taken—well, all over with beaten egg. To a cup of powdered cracker allow enough rich milk or cream to make into a thick paste, salt, and work in a teaspoonful of melted butter. Spread this evenly a quarter of an inch thick over the ham, and set to brown in a moderate oven.

A SPARAGUS SAUCE.—A dozen heads of asparagus; two teacupfuls drawn butter; two eggs; the juice of half a lemon; salt and white pepper. Boil the tender heads in a very little salted water. Drain and chop them. Have ready a pint of drawn butter, with two raw eggs beaten into it add the asparagus, and season, squeezing in the lemon-juice last. The butter must be hot, but do not cook after putting in the asparagus heads. This accompanies boiled fowls, stewed fillet of veal, or boiled mutton.

bage, minced fine; three hard-boiled eggs; two tablespoonfuls salad oil; two teaspoonfuls white sugar; one teaspoonful salt; one teaspoonful pepper; one teaspoonful made mustard; one teacupful vinegar. Mix and pour upon the chopped cabbage.

POTATOES A LA CREME.—Put into a saucepan three tablespoonfuls of butter, a small handful of parsley chopped small, salt and pepper to taste. Stir up well until hot, add a small teacupful of cream orrich milk, thicken with two teaspoonfuls of flour, and stir until it boils. Chop some cold boiled potatoes, put into the mixture, and boil up once before serving.

OTATO CROQUETTES.—Season cold mash potato with pepper, salt and nutmeg. Beat to a cream with a tablespoonful of melted butter to every cupful of potato. Bind with two or three beaten eggs, and add some minced parsley. Roll into oval balls, dip in beaten egg, then in bread-crumbs, and fry in hot lard or drippings. Pile in a pyramid upon a flat dish, and serve.

OMINY CROQUETTES.—To a cupful of cold boiled hominy (small-grained) add a tablespoonful melted butter and stir hard, moistening, by degrees, with a cupful of milk beating to a soft light paste. Put in a teaspoonful of white sugar, and lastly, a well-beaten egg. Roll into oval balls with floured hands, dip in beaten egg, then cracker-crumbs, and fry in hot lard. Very good!

RICE CROQUETTES.—Half a cup of rice; one pint milk; two tablespoonfuls spoonfuls sugar; three eggs; a little grated lemon-peel; one tablespoonful melted butter; a saltspoonful salt. Soak the rice three hours in warm water enough to cover it. Drain abmost dry, and pour in the milk. Stew in a farina-kettle, or one saucepan set in another of hot water until the rice is very tender. Add the sugar, butter and salt, and simmer ten minutes. Whisk the eggs to a froth, and add cautiously, taking the saucepan from the fire while you whip them into the mixture. Return to the range or stove, and stir while they thicken, not allowing them to boil. Remove the saucepan, and add the grated lemon-peel; then turn out upon a well greased dish to cool. When cold and stiff, flour your hands and roll into oval or pear-shaped balls; dip in beaten egg, then in fine cracker-crumbs, and fry in nice lard.

PILES

CURED BY

Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

Dr. D. Winder, Oxford, O., says: "I have thoroughly tested 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment' on my own person and also a number of others, and find it the most effectual remedy for inflammatory diseases that I have ever tried. I have been cured of a terrible affliction of five years standing, with a few bottles, the particulars of which I will give you in a future letter if you wish me to do so. It has cured, also, several eases of **Piles** of long standing."

Dr. Burton Hubbell, Amelia, O., in a long letter, says, among many other things: "I have used the 'Magnetic Ointment' in a number of cases of **Piles**, and in no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure."

Judge Henry D. Barron, St. Croix Falls, Polk Co., Wis., says: "I have suffered severely from **Piles** and found no remedy until I applied 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' It relieved me at once, and permanently to the present time."

DANIEL JOHNS, Liberty, Ind., says: "I have suffered from the **Piles** for ten years or more, and have tried many eminent physicians, but received no benefit until I was induced by your agent here, Dr. Beaver, to use 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' and I can now say I am entirely cured with three bottles."

WM. M. WATSON, La Clede, Mo., says: "My wife was afflicted with the **Piles** for about three years. We tried various remedies, yet no relief was afforded until I bought one bottle of your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' which entirely cured her."

James Harris, Niles, O., says: "Enclosed find one dollar for one dollar's worth of your ointment. I find that it does me a great deal of good." And again: "I have to state that my wife had a very bad attack of the **Piles**. I induced her to try your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' and in one week she was entirely cured. I have not heard her complain since that, which was three months ago."

C. L. Roor, Monroeville, O., says: "I have been using your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment' for **Bleeding Files**, and find it helps me more than anything else I have tried."

WILLIAM WAIT, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., says: "I, the subscriber, being for fifty years a resident of the town of Saratoga, N. Y., do certify that I have for many years been afflicted with the **Piles.** On noticing an advertisement of 'Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' I at once procured a twenty-five cent bottle, and used it as directed, and it has effected a perfect cure. I have not language to express my feelings of gratitude to the doctor for his invaluable ointment. I would say to those suffering with the same complaint, 'Try this remedy, and you will not be disappointed.'"

powdered beef suet; four tablespoonfuls flour—prepared; one-half cup sugar; one large lemon. All the juice and half the peel; four eggs—whipped light; one cup milk—a large one. Soak the bread-crumbs in the milk; add the suct; beat eggs and sugar together and these well into the soaked bread. To these put the lemon, lastly the flour, beaten in with as few strokes as will suffice to mix up all into a thick batter. Boil three hours in a buttered mould. Eat hot with wine sauce.

LAIN BOILED PUDDING.—One cup loppered milk or cream; one-half cup molasses; one-half cup butter, melted; two and one-half cups flour; two even teaspoonfuls of soda, dissolved in hot water; a little salt. Mix molasses and butter together, and beat until very light. Stir in the cream or milk, and salt; make a hole in the flour, and pour in the mixture. Stir down the flour gradually until it is a smooth batter. Beat in the soda water thoroughly, and boil at once in a buttered mould, leaving room to swell. It should be done in an hour and a half. Eat hot with a good sauce.

ELLY PUDDINGS.—Two cups very fine stale biscuit or bread-crumbs; one cup rich milk—half cream, if you can get it; five eggs, beaten very light; one half teaspoonful soda, stirred in boiling water; one cup sweet jelly, jam or marmalade. Scald the milk and pour over the crumbs. Beat until half cold, and stir in the beaten yolks, then whites, finally the soda. Fill large cups half full with the batter; set in a quick oven and bake half an hour. When done, turn out quickly and dexterously; with a sharp knife make an incison in the siderof each; pull partly open, and put a liberal spoonful of the conserve within. Close the slit by pinching the edges with your fingers. Eat warm with sweetened cream.

HITE PUFFS. (Very nice.)—One pint rich milk; whites of four eggs whipped stiff; one heaping cup prepared flour; one scant cup powdered sugar; grated peel of half a lemon; a little salt. Whisk the eggs and sugar to a meringue, and add this alternately with the flour to the milk. (If you have cream, or half cream, half milk, it is better.) Beat until the mixture is very light, and bake in buttered cups or tins. Turn out, sift powdered sugar over them, and eat with lemon sauce. These are delicate in texture and taste, and pleasing to the eye.

CURRANT FRITTERS. (Very nice.)—Two cups dry, fine bread-crumbs two tablespoonfuls prepared flour; two cups of milk; one-half pound currants, washed and well dried; five eggs whipped very light, and the yolks strained; one-half cup powdered sugar; one tablespoonful butter; one-half teaspoonful mixed cinnamon and nutmeg. Boil the milk and pour over the bread. Mix and put in the butter. Let it get cold. Beat in, next, the yolks and sugar, the seasoning, flour and stiff whites; finally, the currants dredged whitely with flour. The batter should be thick. Drop in great spoonfuls into the hot lard and fry. Drain them and send hot to table. Eat with a mixture of wine and powdered sugar.

CREAM FRITTERS. (Very nice.)—One cup cream; five eggs—the whites only; two full cups prepared flour; one saltspoonful nutmeg; a pinch of salt. Stir the whites into the cream in turn-with the flour, put in nutmeg and salt, beat all up hard for two minutes. The batter should be rather thick. Fry in plenty of hot sweet lard, a spoonful of batter for each fritter. Drain, and serve upon a hot, clean napkin. Eat with jelly sauce.

Pull, not cut them open.

AVARIAN CREAM. (Very fine.)—One quart sweet cream; yolks only of four eggs; one-half ounce gelatine or isinglass; one cup (small) of sugar; two teaspoonf'ils vanilla or bitter almond extract. Soak the gelatine in just enough cold water to cover it, for an hour. Drain, and stir into a pint of the cream made boiling hot. Beat the yolks smooth with the sugar and add the boiling mixture, beaten in a little at a time. Heat until it begins to thicken, but do not actually boil; remove it from the fire, flavor, and while it is still hot stir in the other pint of cream, whipped or churned in a syllabub churn to a stiff froth. Beat in this "whip," a spoonful at a time, into the custard until it is the consistency of sponge-cake batter, Dip a mould in cold water, pour in the mixture, and set on the ice to form.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS AND LUNGS. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, &c.,

CURED BY

TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

The virtues of the "Magnetic Ointment" were most severely tested in the case of Mr. E. Stebbins, of Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. Mr. Stebbins was violently attacked with Inflammation of the Bowels, and fearing some severe illness, had the benefit of the best medical attendance which Clinton affords. His medical attendant, finding all his efforts to relieve him vain, a council of physicians was called, and, as a last resort, a powerful dose of Croton Oil was administered, but with no better success, and he was pronounced to be beyond medical aid. Some even expressed the opinion that mortification had already taken place. At this critical period a friend, who had some knowledge of "Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment," recommended its use. A bottle was procured, and by consent of the attending physician, applied. In less than twelve hours all inflammation had subsided, and in a very few days the patient was pursuing his usual vocation, in the enjoyment of health. The grave was never cheated of its victim

more unexpectedly.

For the truth of the above statement we would refer the doubting reader to Mr. S. himself, or Dr. Bronson, of Clinton, or to any other respectable resident of Clinton, acquainted with Mr. Stebbins.

LUMAN YOUNGS, Fenner, N. Y., says: "For the benefit of those who may be suffering under similar complaints, I make the following statement in relation to 'Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' It has cured me of a violent attack of Inflammation of the Bowels after the efforts of two of our best physicians had failed to arrest the disease. It has also cured me of a bad running sore on my right side, caused either by **Erysipelas** or **Salt Rheum**, for which I had taken the best medical advice, and applied various remedies with no effect."

Moses N. Smith, Charlotte Center, N. Y., says: "I was severely afflicted for a number of years with chronic difficulties of the Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Spine, etc. Suffered more than to die a hundred times. Was treated by Drs. Fitch and Hamilton of New York City, and other eminent physicians, and tried various remedies without relief. Finally I was induced to try 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' which afforder relief in a short time. I have a tendency to Chronic Inflammation of the Bowels, which nothing relieves but the ointment."

E. L. McShane, Camden, O., says: "I think it a duty to inform you of a cure that your 'Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment' has performed. For more than thirty years my wife had been sorely afflicted with **Scrofula* in her ankles. We had tried all the different salves, plasters and medicines we could hear of, also the different physicians, and all to no effect, until by accident, we got hold of 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' After the use of some half dozen bottles the ankles were healed up, and have been for three years, and we owe all this to your ointment."

NATHAN KIMBALL, Ex-Judge Oncida Common Pleas, N. Y., says: "I have within the last eight months, (by the use of 'Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' cured myself of three several attacks of that prevailing epidemic, **Putrid Errysipelas**, which has swept thousands into their graves, who, had they made a timely application of the 'Magnetic Ointment,' might now be enjoying the blessings of life and health."

EMON CAKE.—One pound sugar; twelve eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; one-half pound flour; juice and rind of a lemon; icing flavored with same. Baked in small square tins, and iced on sides and top, these are sometimes called biscuits glaces.

HITE-MOUNTAIN CAKE.—Three cups sugar; one cup butter; one-half cup sweet milk; whites of ten eggs; one-half teapsoonful soda, and one teapsoonful cream-tartar, sifted with the flour; flour and one-half cups flour; flavor with essence of bitter almond. Icing, whites of three eggs, one pound powdered sugar. Flavor with lemon-juice. Bake in jelly-cake tins, and fill with grated cocoanut, sweetened with a quarter of its weight of powdered sugar, or with icing such as is made for Lee cake, only flavored with lemon entirely.

CARAMEL CAKE.—Three cups sugar; one and one half cups butter; one cup milk; four and one-half cups flour; five eggs; small teaspoonful social teaspoonful caream-tartar. Caramel for filling.—One and one-half cup brown sugar; one half cup milk; one cup molasses; one teaspoonful butter; one tablespoonful flour; two tablespoonfuls cold water. Boil this mixture five minutes, add half a cake Baker's chocolate (grated), boil until it is the consistency of rich custard. Add a pinch of soda, stir well, and remove from fire. When cold, flavor with a large teaspoonful vanilla, and spread between the layers of cake, which should be baked as for jelly-cake. Cover the top with the same, and set in an open, sunny window to dry. The above quantity will make two large cakes.

BLACK OR WEDDING CAKE.—One pound powdered sugar; one pound butter; one pound flour; twelve eggs; one pound currants well washed and dredged; one pound-raisins seeded and chopped; one-half pound citron cut in slips; one tablespoonful cinnamon; two teaspoonfuls numeg; one teaspoonful cloves; one wineglass brandy. Cream the butter and sugar, add the beaten yolks of the eggs, and stir all well together before putting in half of the flour. The spice should come next, then the whipped whites stirred in alternately with the rest of the flour, lastly the brandy. The above quantity is for two large cakes. Bake at least two hours in deep tins lined with well buttered paper. The icing should be laid on stiff and thickly. This cake, if kept in a cool, dry place, will not spoil in two months. Test the cakes well, and be sure they are quite done before taking them from the oven.

LUCKLEBERRY CAKE.—One cup butter; two cups sugar; three cups flour; five eggs; one cup sweet milk; one teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water; one teaspoonful nutmeg, and the same of cinnamon; one quart ripe, fresh huckleberries, thickly dredged with flour. Stir the butter and sugar to a cream, add the beaten yolks; then the milk, the flour, and spice, the whites whipped stiff, and the soda. At the last stir in the huckleberries with a wooden spoon or paddle, not to bruise them. Bake in a loaf or card, in a moderate but steady oven, until a straw comes out clean from the thickest part. This is a delicious cake, and deserves to be better known.

READ CAKE.—On baking day, take from your dough, after its second rising—two cups risen dough. Have ready, also—two cups white sugar; one cup butter, creamed with the sugar; three eggs; one teaspoonful sadd, dissolved in hot water; two tablespoonfuls sweet milk—cream is better; one half pound currants, well washed and dredged; one teaspoonful nutmeg; one teaspoonful cloves. Beat the yolks very light, add the creamed butter and sugar, the spice, milk, soda, and dough. Stir.until all are well mixed; put in the beaten whites, lastly the fruit. Beat hard five minutes, let it rise twenty minutes in two well buttered pans, and bake half an hour or until done.

SMALL SUGAR CAKES.—One heaping teacup of sugar; three-quarters teacup of butter; one-quarter teacup sweet milk; two eggs, well beaten; two teaspoonfuls cream-tartar; one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water; flour sufficient to enable you to roll out the dough; one saltspoonful salt; nutmeg and cinnamon to taste. Cut into round cakes and bake quickly.

RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORE EYES, AND MANY OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES,

CURED BY

TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

MRS. E. SPAULDING, Aurora, N. Y., says: "This may certify that I have been troubled with **Rheumatism** so severely that for three months I could not sleep much nights. My hands swelled exceedingly, and my fingers were drawn out of shape. I tried most all the remedies I could hear of, without any particular benefit, until I finally used 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' which completly cured me. I used three bottles only."

JOEL E. KEELER, Wheatland, Mich., says: "Among many remarkable cures performed by 'Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment' in this section of the country, I send you the following: Calling on my friend Deacon Barber, of this place, I found him prostrate and helpless, under a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism. Knowing the curative effect of your 'Magnetic Ointment' in this disease, I proposed a trial of it, and with his consent I made a thorough application of it to the diseased parts, rubbing it on with my own hands. I used the whole of one small bottle. The next morning he was able to come to the breakfast table, and said he felt like a new man—thought a good Providence had sent me there. Within one week he was perfectly well, and at work on his farm."

WM. C. Armstrong, Wellsville, Allegany Co., N. Y., 198: "My wife was afflicted with Chronic Inflammation of the Kuee-joint, which had prostrated her to helplessness. Several of the most prominent physicians of our country have pronounced it incurable, and that nothing but amputation would save her life. As a last resort we commenced using the 'Magnetie-Ointment.' It acted like a charm, and effected a perfect cure in a very short time. The disease had been in progress about three years before we commenced using the ointment."

Galusha R. Crary, Potsdam N. Y., says: "My wife had been in poor health for several years, and ...ving resorted to various remedies without relief, she concluded to try your Magnetic Ointment." She had previously had three Ulcers break and discharge. Her mother, brother and sister had all died with Consumption, her father and herself being the only survivors. Her physician had abandoned her case as horself less. She was able to sit up but little, and could perform no labor. At the first application she used about two-thirds of a bottle of the ointment over the chest, which eased her pain in a measure. She has continued to use the ointment up to the present time, and is now able to attend to her business most of the time. Although not permagently cured, her health is very much improved, and her life has been prolonged by the use of your most valuable ointment."

H. HOPKINS, Laurens, N. Y., says: ""Whereas I was once blind, I now see.' Having been for some twenty years afflicted with Gore Eyes—at different times so acutely inflamed that to think of the light gave me great pain—and having the aid of the most skillful physicians in the country, besides using all the remedies I could hear of—all to little or no purpose—I had almost despaired of ever being any better. At this time, a friend recommended me to try 'Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' I obtained a bottle, and used it as directed; and to my utter astonishment, I found my eyes rapidly improving under its use. I continued the application until they were entirely restored. I have since kept the ointment always at hand, and have used it in a variety of cases, and always with success. I believe it has no equal in the world for the purpose for which it is recommended."

OTRON CAKE.—Six eggs, beaten light and the yolks strained; two cups of sugar; three-quarters cup of butter; two and one-half cups prepared flour, or enough to make pound cake batter. With some brands you may need three cups; one-half pound citron cut in thin shreds; juice of an orange and one teaspoonful grated peel. Cream butter and sugar; add the yolks, the whites and flour by turns; the orange, and lastly, the citron, dredged with flour. Beat all up hard, and bake in two loaves.

RUIT AND NUT CAKE.—Four cups flour; two cups of sugar; one cup of butter; six eggs—whites and yolks separated; one cup cold water; one coffee cupful of hickory-nut kernels, free from shells and very sweet and dry; one-half pound raisins, seeded, chopped and dredged with flour; one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water; two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, sitted in the flour; one teaspoonful mixed nutmeg and cinnamon. Rub butter and sugar together to a smooth cream; put in the yolks, then the water, spice, soda; next the whites and flour. The fruit and nuts, stirred together and dredged, should go in last. Mix thoroughly and bake in two loaves.

NOW-DRIFT CAKE.—Two cups powdered sugar; one heaping cup prepared flour; ten eggs—the whites only, whipped stiff; juice of one lemon and half the grated peel; a little salt. Whip the eggs stiff, beat in the sugar, lemon, salt, and finally the flour. Stir in very lightly and quickly and bake at once in two loaves, or in square cards. It is a beautiful and delictous cake when fresh. It is very nice, baked as a jelly-cake and spread with this: Filling.—Whites of three eggs; one heaping cup of powdered sugar; juice of one orange and half the peel; juice of half a lemon. Whip to a good meringue and put between the layers, adding more sugar for the frosting on the top.

AISIN CAKE.—Take one and one-quarter pound of light dough, a teacup of sugar; one of butter; three eggs; a teaspoon of carbonate of soda; one pound of raisins; nutmeg or cinnamon to the taste; bake one hour. Let it rise before being baked.

EMON MACAROONS.—One pound of powdered sugar; four eggs, whipped very light and long; juice of three lemons and peel of one; one heaping cup prepared flour; one-half teaspoonful nutmeg. Butter your hand lightly; take up small lumps of the mixture; make into balls about as large as a wahnut, and lay them upon a sheet of buttered paper—more than two inches apart. Bake in a brisk oven.

SEED WAFERS.—One-half pound of sugar; one-quarter pound of butter, creamed with the sugar; four eggs, beaten very light; enough flour for soft dough; one ounce caraway seeds, mixed with the dry flour. Mix well; roll into a very thin paste. Cut into round cakes, brush each over with the white of an egg, sift powdered sugar upon it, and bake in a brisk oven about ten minutes, or until crisp. Do not take them from the baking-tins until nearly cold, as they are apt to break while hot.

RULLERS.—One pound butter; one and one-half pound powdered sugar; twelve eggs; mace and nutmeg to taste; flour to roll out stiff. This is for a large quantity of crullers. Roll out in a thin sheet, cut into shape with a jagging-iron, and fry in plenty of boiling lard. Test the heat first by dropping in one. It should rise almost instantly to the surface. Crullers and doughnuts soak in fat at the bottom of the kettle. These should be a fine yellow. If the fat becomes so hot that the crullers brown before they puff out to their full dimensions, take the kettle from the fire for a few minutes.

LUM CAKE.—Take one pound of flour; bicarbonate of soda, onequarter ounce; butter, six ounces; loaf sugar, six ounces; currants, six ounces; three eggs; milk, about four ounces, bake for one hour and a half in a tin or pan.

SODA CAKE.—Take one-half pound of flour; bicarbonate of soda, two drachms; tartaric acid, two drachms; butter, four ounces; white sugar, two ounces; currants, four ounces; two eggs; warm milk, half a teacup.



"Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu," in addition to ingredients for ordinary Hive Syrup, contains Balsam of Tolu, Decoction of Skunk Cabbage Root, Lobelia and Hops; a combination that must commend it to everyone as a superior remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, and Colds; indeed, for all affections of the Throat and Lungs where a cough medicine is necessary. This Syrup is carefully prepared under the directions of a regular physician of over twenty years' practice, whose signature is attached to the directions on the bottle. Its very pleasant taste makes it an agreeable medicine for children; every person should keep a bottle of Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu in the house, not only as a universal Cough Medicine, but a sure and ready remedy for sudden attacks of that midnight horror, Croup. among the children. It is a sure remedy for distressing attacks of Asthma, affording relief in a very short time. Full directions, both in English and German, are pasted on each bottle.

Reader, try one bottle of this superb article. Dose for children of one year, ten to twenty drops; from eight to ten years, twenty to forty drops. For sudden Croup attacks, the dose should be repeated every fifteen minutes until it operates as an emetic. For adults, as an expectorant, from

one-half to a teaspoonful.

Remember that Consumption is caused, in most

cases, by neglecting a slight cough.

"Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu" is for sale by dealers in Medicine throughout the country. Small bottles contain four, and large bottles eight ounces by weight. Price 35 and 50 cents.

Pickles, Preserves, Etc.

not too large. Let them stand in strong brine for four days, changing it twice. Heat more brine to a boil, throw in the large onions, and boil three minutes. Throw them at once into cold water, and leave them there four hours. Pack in jars, interspersing with whole mace, white pepper-corns, and cloves. Fill up with scalding vinegar in which you have put a cupful of sugar for every gallon. Cork while hot. They will be ready for use in a month, but will be better at the end of three months.

ASTURTIUM-SEED.—Take the green seed after the flower has dried off.
Lay in salt and water two days, in cold water one day; pack in bottles
and cover with scalding vinegar, seasoned with mace and white pepper-corns,
and sweetened slightly with white sugar. Cork, and set away four weeks before you use them. They are an excellent substitute for capers.

changing this twice in the meantime. Drain, and wipe them with a coarse cloth; pierce each by running a large needle through it, and lay in cold water for six hours. To each gallon of vinegar allow a cup of sugar, three dozen each of whole cloves and black pepper-corns, half as much allspice, and a dozen blades of mace. Boil five minutes; pack the nuts in small jars and pour over them scalding hot. Repeat this twice within a week; tie up and set away. They will be good to eat in a month—and very good too.

SWEET TOMATO PICKLE. (Very good.)—Seven pounds ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced; three and one-half pounds sugar; one ounce cinnamon and mace mixed; one ounce cloves; one quart of vinegar. Mix all together and stew one hour.

CKLETTE.—Four large crisp cabbages, cut fine; one quart onions; chopped fine; two quarts vinegar, or enough to cover the cabbage; two pounds brown sugar; two tablespoonfuls ground mustard; two tablespoonfuls black pepper; two tablespoonfuls cinnamen; two tablespoonfuls turmeric; two tablespoonfuls celery-seed; one tablespoonful alignice; one tablespoonful mace; one tablespoonful alum, pulverized. Pack the cabbage and onions in alternate layers, with a little salt between them. Let them stand until next day. Then scald the vinegar, sugar, and spices together, and pour over the cabbage and onion. Do this three mornings in succession. On the fourth, put altogether over the fire and heat to a boil. Let them boil five minutes. When cold, pack in small jars. It is fit for use as soon as cool, but keeps well.

IXED PICKLE.—Take one pound ginger-root and one-half pound garlic (both previously salted and dried); two gallons vinegar; one-half ounce turmeric; and one-quarter pound long pepper. Digest together two or three days near the fire in a stone jar; or gently simmer them in a pipkin or enameled saucepan. Then put in almost any vegetables except red cabbage and walnuts, all previously salted and dried.

RESERVED ORANGE PEEL. (Very nice.)—Weigh the oranges whole, and allow pound for pound. Peel the oranges neatly and cut the rind into narrow shreds. Boil until tender, changing the water twice, and replenishing with hot from the kettle. Squeeze the strained juice of the oranges over the sugar; let this heat to a boil; put in the shreds and boil twenty minutes. Lemon peel can be preserved in the same way, allowing more sugar.

PRESERVED CHERRIES.—Stone the cherries, preserving every drop of juice. Weigh the fruit, allowing pound for pound of sugar. Put a layer of fruit for one of sugar until all is used up; pour over the juice and boil gently until the syrup begins to thicken. The short-stem red cherries or the Morellas are best for preserves. Sweet cherries will not do.

CROUP, COUGHS, WHOOPING-COUGH, AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, BRONCHIAL TUBES, &c.,

CURED BY

Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONY.—The undersigned, practicing Physicians and Surgeons, certify that we have used and prescribed the "Hive Syrup and Tolu" prepared by Dr. Ransom, M. D., and find it an excellent remedy for Croup, Coughs, Moarseness, Bronchial and Lung Affections:

Dr. J. A. Ressegien, Earlville, N. Y.
Dr. H. Mead, Morrisville, N. Y.
Dr. Levi P. Greenwood, Erieville, N. Y.
Dr. F. W. Root, East Hamilton, N. Y.
Dr. O. B. Wilcox, Asst Surgeon, U.S.A.

Dr. Robinson, Burlington Flats, N. Y., says; "I have been selling your 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' for the past year, and I often prescribe it in my practice, and can truly say that I have no other preparation in my store for **Hoarseness**, **Colds**, **Coughs**, and that often fatal disease, **Croup**, that can compare with it."

"Hive Syrup has been a favorite medicine with the profession for years, and nearly every mother can tell what great benefit it has been to her family. With the addition of Balsam of Tolu, Lobelia and other ingredients, it makes a perfect medicine, and every family should have a bottle in the house ready for any emergency.

D. J. Dowswell, Algonac, Mich., says: "I have never used anything in my family for **Croup, Coughs, Colds** and **Hoarseness** among children equal to 'Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.'"

DAVID PARSONS, Tafton, Wis., says: "There is no medicine that sells so rapidly as your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointmont' and 'Ransom's Hive Syrap and Tolu.' The Syrup and Tolu will stop coughing almost instantly, and is a certain remedy every time for the **Crourp**. The 'Magnetic Ointment' is a universal remedy, and for Croup is a splendid thing to use in connection with the Hive Syrup. I have used in my own family, including what my neighbors have borrowed, no less than twelve bottles (of the ointment). It is the best for Burna, Sores, Swellings, Sore Throat, and indeed, for everything it is advertised to cure, of all the medicines used for such purposes. I am out of the two medicines. Send we a supply at once?" the two medicines. Send me a supply at once.

M. S. Jones, South Dansville, N. Y., says: "I think the 'Hive Syrup' is the best medicine for Colds, Coughs, etc., and also Whooping-Cough that can be used."

W. O. Austin, White Pigeon, Mich., says: "I find your 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' an excellent remedy for Whooping-Cough and Croup, especially for the former, which is prevailing in a neighborhood south of us. I must not be out of the syrup. Please forward me a supply without delay.

JOHN B. SIMERAL, P.M. Bloomingdale, P. O., Jeff. Co., O., says: "I am entirely out of 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' and 'Magnetic Ointment.' Will you please send me a good supply of both by express as soon as possible? The Measles are raging here, and are very malignant; there have been some deaths from them. The 'Hive Sprup and Tolu' has proved the best medicine for keeping the Measles out, and for the Cough attending them, of anything that has been used, and our physicians say so. Send at once.

ASPBERRY JAM.—Three-quarters pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Put the fruit on alone, or with the addition of a pint of currant juice to every four pounds of fruit. Boil half an hour, mashing and stirring weil. Add the sugar, and cook twenty minutes more. Blackberry jam is very nice made as above, leaving out the currant juice.

REEN TOMATO PRESERVES. (Good.)—Eight pounds small green tomatoes. Pierce each with a fork; seven pounds sugar; four lemons—the juice only; one ounce ginger and mace mixed. Heat all together slowly, and boil until the fruit is clear. Take it from the kettle in a perforated skimmer, and spread upon dishes to cool. Boil the syrup thick. Put the fruit into jars and cover with hot syrup.

RAB-APPLE JELLY.—Cut Siberian crab-apples to pieces, but do not pare or remove the seeds. The latter impart a peculiarly pleasant flavor to the fruit. Put into a stone jar, set in a pot of hot water, and let it boll eight or nine hours. Leave in the jar all night, covered closely. Next morning, squeeze out the juice, allow pound for pint, and manage as you do currant jelly. Should the apples be very dry, add a cup of water for every six pounds of fruit. There is no finer jelly than this in appearance and in taste.

ANNED PLUMS.—Prick with a needle to prevent bursting; prepare a syrup, allowing a gill of pure water and a quarter of a pound of sugar to every three quarts of fruit. When the sugar is dissolved and the water bloodwarm, put in the plums. Heat slowly to a boil. Let them boil five minutes—not fast, or they will break badly, fill up the jars with plums, pour in the scalding syrup until it runs down the sides, and seal. Greengages are very fine put up in this way; also damaons for pies.

channed Tomatoes.— Pour boiling water over the tomatoes to loosen the skins. Remove these; drain off all the juice that will come away without pressing hard; put them into a kettle and heat slowly to a boil. Your tomatoes will look much nicer if you remove all the hard parts before putting them on the fire, and rub the pulp soft with your hands. Boil ten minutes, dip out the surplus liquid, pour the tomatoes, boiling hot, into the cans, and seal. Keep in a cool, dark place.

RANDIED PEACHES OR PEARS.—Four pounds fruit; four pounds sugar; one pint best white brandy. Make a syrup of the sugar and enough water to dissolve it. Let this come to a boil; put the fruit in and boil five minutes. Having removed the fruit carefully, let the syrup boll fifteen minutes longer, or until it thickens well; add the brandy, and take the kettle at once from the fire; pour the hot syrup over the fruit, and seal. If, after the fruit is taken from the fire, a reddish liquor oozes from it, drain this off before adding the clear syrup. Put up in glass jars. Peaches and pears should be peeled for brandying. Plums should be pricked and watched carefully for fear of bursting.

LACKBEHRY CORDIAL.—One quart of blackberry juice; one pound white sugar; one-half ounce grated nutmeg; one-half ounce powdered chinamon; one-quarter ounce allspice; one-quarter ounce cloves; one pint best brandy. Tie the spices in thin muslin bags; boil juice, sugar, and spices together fifteen minutes, skimming well; add the brandy; set aside in a close-ly covered vessel to cool. When perfectly cold, strain out the spices, and bottle, sealing the corks.

TRAWSERRY SHERBET. (Delicious.)—One quart of strawberries; three pints of water; one lemon—the juice only; one tablespoonful orange-flower water; three-quarters pound white sugar. The strawberries should be fresh and ripe. Crush to a smooth paste; add the rest of the ingredients (except the sugar), and let it stand three hours. Strain over the sugar, squeezing the eloth hard; stir until the sugar is dissolved; strain again and set in ice for two hours or more before you use it.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY OF

Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

R. L. Smith & Co., Jesup, Iowa, say: "We herewith enclose order for some of your 'Receipt Books,' and take this opportunity of speaking our appreciation of your medicines. We regard 'Trask's Ointment,' 'Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu' and 'King of the Blood' as three of the best medicines in use, and could give you hundreds of testimonials from people in this vicinity, of cures effected by the use of these medicines. They should be kept in every house."

ANGEL & NORTH, Grand Haven, Mich., say: "Please send us six dozen 'Hive Syrup and Tolu;" we have sold all your agent left with us. We cannot afford to be without it."

WAYSON & NOBLE, Indianola, Iowa, say: "We have sold all the 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' left with us, and could have sold double the quantity. It gives very general satisfaction. We want a supply at once."

J. L. Best, Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., says: "Send me a supply of your 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' and 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' I am entirely out, and cannot keep shop without them."

Day, Pangburn & Co., Otisco, Mich., say: "Send us six dozen more of your 'Hive Syrup and Tolu." It sells well. Those who use it once want it again."

MARTIN L. STEHLEY, Frankstown, Pa., says: "I bought some of your 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' a few days ago, and have sold it all. It has given entire satisfaction. Please send me six dozen immediately, and I will forward the funds on receipt of it."

S. Huntingdon, Huntingdon's Pat. Med. Depot, McGregor, Iowa, says: "Your medicines came to hand this day. I sold all the small Ointment, and eight dozen of the 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' before it had been in the store an hour. Please send me, without delay, four gross small Ointment and three gross 'Hive Syrup and Tolu,' and draw on me for the amount."

L. A. BARNARD, Berrien Springs, Mich., says: "The six dozen bottles of your most excellent cough mixture, 'Hive Syrup and Tolu,' which was left by your agent last fall, is entirely gone, and as it is an article no druggist or community can dispense with, will you please forward me six dozen more, to be accounted for to your agent when he comes to this place again?"

What the Newsdapers Say.—Good Family Medicines.—We do not often step out of our way to notice patent medicines editorially. Yet there are many articles of standard value advertised in our columns, and we know of some instances in which we might be doing the public good service by calling attention to them. Among such are "Trask's Magnetic Ointment," and "Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu:" We know that these articles are good. We know that they are prepared by an experienced physician of over twenty years' practice, and evidence that we cannot dispute has been shown us of the remarkable cures effected by them. In the case of that dreadful disease, Diphtheria, in particular, we have been convinced of the astonishing results effected by a judicious use of the world-famed medicine, "Trask's Magnetic Ointment." This article is a standard preparation, and should be kept in every family. In regard to "Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu," we have personal knowledge of its almost magical power in stopping a Cough that nothing else seemed to control. At this season of the year no family should be without this sterling medicine.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

To CLEAN CARPETS.—Take a pail of cold water and add to it a gill of ox-gall. Rub it into the carpet with a soft brush. It will raise a lather, which must be washed off with clear cold water. Rub dry with a clean cloth, In nailing down a carpet after the floor has been washed, be certain that the floor is quite dry, or the nails will rust and injure the carpet. Fuller's earth is used for cleaning carpets, and weak solutions of alum or soda are used for reviving the colors. The crumb of a hot wheaten loaf rubbed over a carpet has been found effective.

O PREVENT INCRUSTATION OF KETTLES.—Keep in the vessel a clean marble, a cockle, or oyster shell; these will attract the particles of sand.

O FASTEN KNIFE HANDLES.—Melt resin, add brick-dust, and mix well together. This is a very good cement for this and other purposes. Shellac and prepared chalk, intimately mixed, answer well. Heat the part to be inserted, and fill the aperture with the mixture. Press it in.

O PRESERVE MILK.—Milk often turns by an acid developed in the liquid. To prevent it, add to the milk a small portion of brearbonate of soda. This is not at all injurious to health, but rather aids digestion. Many of the great dairies on the continent adopt this method.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Soap the linen previously wetted, and apply salt and lemon juice to both sides; or apply finely powdered pipe clay, or Fuller's earth, or finely powdered chalk. Expose it for several hours to the atmosphere.

TO SWEETEN MUSTY CASKS.—Throw in burning control and then cold water. Public brewers wash their casks with lime and ter, mixed nearly to the consistency of paint; remain till dry, and then wash well with water.

To REMOVE UNPLEASANT ODORS.—Burnt coffee is the best disinfectant, and it is very agreeable. For water closets, night chairs, etc., chloride of lime, and even common lime, should be used. Or, sugar of lead, one ounce; aquafortis, one ounce; in nearly one quart of water. This is effectual to cleanse utensils from bad odors. Or charcoal powder, and camphor dissolved; the articles well rinsed with the composition.

TO REMOVE SMELL OF PAINT.—Water neutralizes the smell of paint. Vessels of water placed in a newly painted room will remove the smell, especially if impregnated with a little sulphuric acid. Or straw and hay well saturated with water. Or chloride of lime and water.

To CLEAN PAINT.—Use but little water at once; keep it warm and clean by changing it often. A flannel cloth takes off all fly specks better than cotton. Soap will remove the paint, so use but little of it. Cold tea is the best liquid for cleaning varnished paint, window panes and mirrors. A saucer of sifted ashes should always be standing at hand to clean unvarnished paint that has become badly smoked; it is better than soap. Never put soap upon glass unless it can be thoroughly rinsed off, which can never be done to window-glass. Wash off the specks with warm tea, and rub the panes dry, then make a paste of whiting and water, and put a little in the center of each pane. Take a dry cloth and rub it all over the glass, then rub it off with a chamois-skin or flannel, and your glass will shine like crystal.

O MAKE HARD SOAP WITH LARD.—Sal-soda and lard, of each six pounds; stone lime, three pounds; soft water, four gallons. Dissolve the lime and soda in the water, by boiling, stirring, settling, and pouring of; then return to the kettle (brass or copper) and add the lard and boil until it becomes soap; then pour into a dish or moulds, and when cold, cut it into bars and let it dry.



KING OF THE BLOOD

The most thorough Purifier of the Blood yet discovered.

CLIRES ALL HUMORS

From a common Eruption to the worst Scrofula.

By its use Cancers are often cured, and Cancerous Tumors

are frequently dispersed, without the surgeon's knife. Scrofula is conquered, Consumption prevented and in some cases actually cured. Mercurial Diseases. Venereal Taint, Minerat Poisons and their effects cradicated, and vigorous health and a sound

constitution established.
Female Weakness and disease; Dropsy, general or partial; Swellings, external or internal, and Tumors are reduced

tal; Swellings, external of internal, and kinners are reduced and dispersed in a very short time.

Erysipelas, Sait Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores are soon removed by this powerful detargent medicine.

Scorbutic Diseases, Dandruff, Scaly or Rough Skin and Pimples quickly give way, leaving the skin smooth and

Hidney Diseases, Fever and Ague, Disordered Liver, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, General Deblity, Chronic Diseases, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered and give way before this most powerful corrector—the King of the Blood.

In addition to other valuable ingredients, the "King of the Blood" con-

tains the medicinal virtues of three well known flowering weeds or shrubs that are found in our swamps, that are not only perfectly harmless, but are the most thorough purifiers of the blood ever discovered. This medicine is worthy of a fair trial, and should be taken and used as directed until a complete cure is established. Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar; and if every afflicted person should use five, or even ten bottles, the expense would be light in comparison to the benefit he would derive from its use.

IT CURES EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

A Treatise on Diseases of the Blood

and their proper treatment, containing directions for using this medicine, together with testimonials too numerous to insert here, accompanies each bottle. Price, & per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Sold by all Druggists. The **Treatise** will be mailed free to any

address.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Proprietors.

(20)

O REMOVE FRUIT STAINS IN LINEN.—To remove them, rub the part on each side with yellow soap; then tie up a piece of pearl-ash in the cloth, etc., and soak well in hot water, or boil; afterwards expose the stained part to the sun and air until removed.

water, and place the cloth in the sunshine. Then mix equal quantities of cream-tartar and table salt, and sprinkle the mixture upon it until the dampness has absorbed a great deal, then lay on enough to hide the spot. Wet the spot with cold water every half hour, and, if the stain is then seen, cover it again with the cream-tartar and salt. Keep it in the sunshine, and continue these applications till the stain is gone—if recently contracted, two or three applications will remove it.

PREVENT STAIR CARPETS FROM WEARING.—Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they wear first, in order to lessen the friction of the carpet against the boards beneath. The strips should be within an inch or two as long as the carpet is wide, and about f ur or five inches in breadth. A piece of old carpet answers better than paper if you have it. This plan will keep a stair carpet in good condition for a much longer time than without it.

TO STOP A CHIMNEY BURNING.—If it is desired to extinguish the fire in a chimney which has been lighted by a fire in the fire-place, shut all the doors of the apartment, so as to prevent any current of air up the chimney; then throw a few handfuls of common fine salt upon the fire in the grate or stove, which will immediately extinguish the fire in the chimney. The philosophy of this is, that in the process of burning the salt, muriatic acid gas is evolved, which is a prompt extinguisher of fire.

TO KEEP UP SASH WINDOWS.—This is performed by means of cork, in the simplest manner, and with scarcely any expense. Bore three or four holes in the sides of the sash, into which insert common bottle-cork, projecting about the sixteenth part of an inch. These will press against the window frames along the usual groove, and by their elasticity support the sash at any height which may be required.

O PREVENT CHURNS OVERFLOWING.—Take the body of the churn and cut a groove around the inside of the mouth, about three inches from the top and three-eighths inch deep, and then remove half the thickness of the wood, making a shoulder all around; then take the cover and cut it to fit nicely inside, and you have now done away with the necessity of cloths, tubs, pans, &c., heretofore required to save the cream flowing over.

o REMOVE TAR OR PITCH FROM THE SKIN.—Mix together pulverized extract of liquorice and oil of anise to the consistency of thick cream; rub it on the part thoroughly with the hand; then wash off with soap and warm soft water.

O MAKE CORN BEER.—Cold water, five gallons; sound, nice corn, one quart; molasses, two quarts; put all into a keg of this size; shake well, and in two or three days a fermentation will have been brought on as nicely as with yeast. Keep it bunged tight. It may be flavored with oils of spruce or lemon, if desired, by pouring on to the oils one or two quarts of the water, boiling hot. The convention of the c

O MAKE GINGER POP.—Water, five and one-half gallons, ginger root, bruised, one-quarter pound; tartaric acid, one-half ounce; white sugar, two and one-half pounds; whites of three eggs, well beaten; lemon oil one teaspoonful; yeast, one gill. Boil the root for thirty minutes in one gallon of the water, strain off and put the oil in while hot; mix. Make over night, and in the moraing skim and bottle, keeping out sediments.

SCROFULA.

Scrofula appears in a great variety of forms and grades of violence; varying from the slightest habitual deviation from health, to the most distressing and fatal, local and general disease.

IS SCROFULA HEREDITARY?—The belief is almost universal that this class of diseases is hereditary, and that it is confined to an unhappy tew, who transmit it from father to son. It is hereditary precisely as the complexion, color of the hair, and temperaments are, and in no other way. Scrofula and diseases of the blood are caused by acrid and irritating secretions; as a consequence the Lymphatic vessels take on a morbid or unhealthy action, which increases the trouble. Now there is no doubt but that the Lymphatic system is liable to as much constitutional variation in structure as the temperament that produces certain complexions, color of the hair, eyes, etc. And as it is said that persons of smooth, soft, fine skin, fair hair, blue eyes, rosy cheeks, thick upper lips, etc., are most predisposed to Scrofula and Consumption, it simply follows that persons of this description also have a peculiar construction of the Lymphatic system, possessing a greater aptitude to take on certain morbid impressions; in a word, more sensitive to those causes that produce Scrofulous affections. The bugbear of taint in the blood should be dismissed, and all should be assured that by careful attention to the laws of health, and particularly to those governing the Lymphatic system and the fluids of the body, Scrofula will never appear in any form.

CAUSES OF SCROFULA.—Unwholesome food, want of exercise in the open air, damp and foul air, crowded tenements, shops and factories, want of suitable clothing, are the principal external causes of Scrofulous diseases.

TREATMENT OF SCROFULA.—ist. The external or exciting causes should all be removed; good, wholesome food, pure aff, cheerful employment, suitable clothing, etc., should be provided. It is best to wear flannel next to the skin, as it equalizes the temperature, at the same time it absorbs the viscid perspiration, and prevents its being taken up by the Lymphatics and carried into the system. Eat fat meats of all kinds; it is a mistaken notion that fat should be avoided by Scrofulous persons. Don't everybody know that Cod Liver Oil is one of the best remedies for Scrofulous diseases? That is simply because it is oil or fat. 2d. The proximate cause of all Scrofulous diseases being the same, viz: bad, unhealthy secretions, it follows that the indications of cure are the same, namely, changing the character of the secretions, removing the actimony and restoring the Lymphatic system to healthy action. The King of the Blood, of all others, is the medicine to be relied upon to effect this object. The history given of Scrofula covers that of all diseases that are produced by a Scrofulous habit or constitution. See remarks on Consumption in other parts of this book, also remarks concerning other diseases derived from Scrofula in our "Treatise on Diseases of the Blood," accompanying each bottle of the medicine. Many certificates of the King of The Blood, which we are unable to insert here, will be also found in the Treatise. (22)

quart; best ginger root, bruised, one ounce; cayenne, five grains; tartaric acid, one drachm; let stand one week and filter, or draw off by faucet above the sediment. Now add one gallon of water in which one pound of crushed sugar has been boiled. Mix when cold. To make the color, boil one-half ounce of cochineal, three-quarters ounce of cream of tartar, one-half ounce of saleratus, and one-half ounce of alum, in one pint of water, until you get a bright red color, and use a proper amount of this to bring the wine to the desired color.

and one-quarter ounces; larkspur seed, five drachms; boil these together in seven pints water until the decoction is reduced to five pints. When the liquid is cooled it is to be strained, and used with a watering pot or syringe, as may be most convenient. This is a most excellent method of destroying insects on plants, without injury to the latter. It is recommended by the highest authorities.

TO REMOVE MILDEW FROM ROSES, ETC.—Mildew has been successfully removed from roses and pelargoniums, by dissolving one ounce nitre to one gallon water, and watering the plants with it occasionally; another way is to wash the diseased parts with a decoction of elder leaves. But the most effectual remedy is flowers of sulphur dusted over the foliage, by means of a dredging-box with very fine holes.

TO KILL DOCKS, DANDELIONS, ETC.—Cut the tops off in the spring or summer time, and pour some gas-tar, or sprinkle some salt on the wound. Either of these will kill the root, by eating to the very extremity.

TO KILL MOSS ON MEADOW LAND.—The mossy parts of meadow should be well manured with good well-rotted stable dung in the autum; and, if practicable, the grass should be fed off the following spring with sheep. Nitrate of soda sown on the mossy parts of the field will also kill the moss, and is an excellent manure for the grass; but this should not be sown at the rate of more than one and one-half cwt. per acre.

TO MAKE GRAFTING WAX.—Take four ounces pitch; four ounces resin; two ounces hogs' lard; and two ounces bees' wax. Put them all together into a pipkin, and dissolve them over a slow fire, and it will form an excellent grafting wax. By spreading some of this mixture on paper it makes the grafting paper. The French make a very good grafting wax by mixing together equal quantities of bees' wax and resin, and adding as much tallow as will cause it to dissolve at a low temperature. For an application where limbs have been removed in pruning, nothing is better than coal tar.

off; but a cheaper method, where the herb flourishes, is to dip dogs and cats into a decoction of it once a week. Mow the herb and scatter it in the beds of the pigs once a month. Where the herb cannot be got, the oil may be procured. In this case, saturate strings with it and tie them around the necks of dogs and cats, pour a little on the back and about the ears of hogs, which you can do while they are feeding, without touching them. By repeating these applications every twelve or fifteen days, the fleas will leave the animals. Strings saturated with the oil of pennyroyal, and tied around the neck and tail of horses, will drive off lice; the strings should be saturated once a day.

O DRIVE FLIES FROM STABLES.—Scatter chloride of lime on a board in a stable, to remove all kinds of flies, but more especially biting flies. Sprinkling beds of vegetables, with even a weak solution, effectually preserves them from caterpillars, slugs, etc. A paste of one part powdered chloride of lime and one-half part of some fatty matter placed in a narrow band round the trunk of the tree, prevents insects from creeping up it. Even rats, mice, cockroaches and crickets flee from it.

IN THE SPRING AND FALL.

As a remedy in the spring and fall of the year, to carry off the accumulation of thick bile from the Liv-, and viscid secretions from the outer glands of the system, the "King of the Blood" is invaluable. One or two bottles will arouse all the functions of the body to healthy action, restore the appetite, clear the brain, and carry off those symptoms of languor and heaviness everybody feels, more or less, when temperature changes.

Liver Complaint and Biliousness. It is not necessary here to give in detail the various symptoms that indicate Biliousness, or general affections of the Liver. Everyone who has ever experienced these discases knows what is the matter without any physician to tell him; but it very rarely happens that the person can tell what will help or cure him. "The King of the Blood," if kept at hand, will always dispel these disagreeable feelings, and comfort, activity and cheerfulness will take the place of pain, lassitude and despondency.

Pimples, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scald Head, Etc. Give the medicine regularly, and apply at night, to the parts affected. the "King of the Blood" and "Magnetic Ointment," alternately.

Rheumatism. Results frequently from impurity of the blood. The "King," accompanied by the "Magnetic Ointment," will certainly cure it.

Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Tumors, Etc., are reduced and driven away by the use of this medicine. It should be taken internally and at the same time applied externally, alternating with the "Magnetic Ointment."

Consumption is caused by tuberculous matter being formed in the lungs from impure blood. The "King of the Blood" should be taken internally in connection with the external application of "Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment." See more extended remarks on "Consumption" on another page.

Dyspensia is always attended with a disordered Lymphatic system and had secretions, and no remedy is better adapted to its cure than the "King of the Blood." Take according to general directions, to be found on the bottle.

Dropsy in all its forms will be speedily cured by this medicine, if there is enough life left in the absorbent system. The Lymphatic system is the direct cause of the trouble in this disease. The "King of the Blood" will arouse it to action.

Fever and Ague. After cleaning the bowels by a good, brisk eathartic, give a tablespoonful of the King of the Blood at the beginning of the sweating stage; afterwards give two teaspoonfuls every six hours between the fits, giving a tablespoonful at beginning of the sweating stage after each fit

Catarrh. In all cases of Chronic Catarrh, the King of the Blood will be found a reliable remedy. Operating on the glandular system, its effect is to restore the nuccous follicles and glands of the nasal membrane (which are thickened and diseased) to health. It should not only be taken regularly, but should be snuffed onco or twice a day. For snuffing, reduce by adding soft water until it produces little or no irritation on using.

Fornate Weakness, Whites, Etc. If caused by a scrofulous constitution, are always attended with a want of good, healthy blood, and consequently the "King of the Blood" is the remedy. For Whites, put some of the medicine into a separate bottle, and add about three times the quantity of soft water (graduate the strength as it can be borne), and use once a day with a female syringe. Also take the medicine regularly. It will certainly cure.

If you want the best receipts to be bad, send for back numbers of the Receipt Book. See about "Postage." (24)

RULES, TABLE OF WEIGHTS, Etc.

O DETERMINE THE WEIGHT OF LIVE CATTLE.—Measure in inches girt's around breast just behind shoulder blade, and the length of back from tail to fore part of shoulder blade. Multiply girth by length and divide by 144. If girth is less than three feet, multiply quotient by 11; if between three and five, by 16; between five and seven, by 23; between seven and nine, by 31. If animal is lean, deduct one-twentieth from result; or, take girth and length in feet, multiply square of girth by length, and multiply senders by 328. Live weight multiplied by 505 cityen net weight. multiply product by 3.36. Live weight multiplied by .605 gives net weight -nearly.

NTEREST. — SHORT METHOD: Multiply amount by number of days (counting 80 days to each month)—for interest in cents at 6 per cent. divide by 60; for 7 per cent. increase this result by ½; for 8 per cent. divide first result by 45; 9 per cent. by 40; 10 per cent. by 36; 12 per cent. by 30, ANOTHER METHOD: Reduce years to months; add in months, if any; take of the days, and set to right of months in decimal form; multiply result by ½ principal, and you have interest at 6 per cent. in cents. For 7 per cent. increase this by ½; for 8, by ½; for 9, by ½; for 10, by ¾; for 12, double it, etc.

BEIGHT OF BUSHELS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES .- Wheat, beans, potatoes, clover seed, 60 pounds; corn, rye, flaxseed, onions, 56; corn, or cob, 70; buckwheat, 52; barley, 48; hemp seed, 44; timothy seed, 45; eastor beans, 46; oats, 35; bran, 20; blue grass seed, 14. A barrel of potatoes contains 2½ bushels as sold in New York; one barrel of flour, 196 pounds; pork and beef, 200 pounds.

APACITY OF BOXES -A box 4 feet 7 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 2 feet 4 inches deep, holds 20 bushels; a box 24 in. x 16 in. x 28 in., 5 bushels; box, inches, 24x11.2x8, 1 bushel; box, inches, 12x11.2x8, ½ bushel; box, inches, 8x8.4x8, 1 peck; box, inches, 8x8.4x2, 1 gallon; box, inches, 4x4.2, 1 quart. A cylinder 18½ inches inside diameter, 8 inches deep, contains U. S. standard bushel. Any box containing the same number of cubic inches will hold same quantity as above sizes. To obtain a box holding any portion or multiple of above quantities, divide or multiply any one dimension of the box accordingly. of the box accordingly.

O MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB. Two cubic feet of sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. To get quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure length, breadth, and height of corn crib, inside the rail; multiply first by second and product by third; divide result by two—giving bushels of shelled corn. Corn shrinks much in winter and spring and settles down.

TO MEASURE LAND.—A "regular" piece of land is one having four sides, the two opposite sides always being equal to each other. If the cides, the two opposite sides always being equal to each other. If the land to be measured is not "regular," mark it off into divisions that shall be as nearly regular as possible. Then to find the number of acres or parts of an acre in each piece of land, multiply the length by the breadth.

If you measure by rods, divide the product by 160; if by yards divide by 48500. 0 square feet make 1 square yard; 30! square yards or 2724 square feet make 1 square code, or 4340 square mile.

The side of a square containing 1 acre measures 208.71 feet, or 12.65 rods, or 64 paces; † acre, 147.55 feet, or 8.94 rods, or 45 paces; † acre 120.50 feet, or 7.30 rods, or 37 paces; † acre, 104.38 feet, or 6.32 rods, or 32 paces; † acre, 73.79 feet, or 4.47 rods, or 224 paces.

To MEASURE HAY IN THE MOW.—Multiply feet in height by feet in width, and that product by feet in length. Divide by 512, and the answer will be in tons or parts of tons. Some allowance should be made for condition of hay. The above is for dry, compact, but not pressed hay. This may be relied on as an approximate mode.

DR. J. R. MILLER'S

UNIVERSAL

MAGNETIC BALM.

This medicine may with propriety be called a "Universal Remedy," as it is fast superseding all others as a general family medicine. It cures, as if by MAGNETIC INFLUENCE, **Neuralgia** and all pain, and is therefore very properly termed "Magnetic Balm." It is purely a vegetable preparation. It has no equal as a remedy for **Cholera**, **Cholera Morbus**, **Di** arrhœa, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Com-plaints. Its timely use will cure Colds, Quinsy, and all throat affections attended with pain.

When properly used, Fever and Ague and other complaints inci-

dent to our western and southern climates, are easily broken up.

Nervous Pain and Sick Headache are cured by this medicine when all others have failed. Toothache, Earache, and all internal pains, are relieved at once by its use.

The great value and usefulness of this medicine has caused it to suffer more from base imitations and counterfeits than any other medicine. The genuine

has "Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm" blown in the bottle.

Read testimonials elsewhere, voluntarily sent, in regard to this excellent medicine. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists,

Colic or "Bellyache."-" Miller's Balm" will instantly relieve and cure. We have given it in hundreds of cases with never-failing success. It never misses. We will give a liberal reward for any case it fails to cure.

CERTIFICATES.

WHITE & NELSON, Kassan, Minn., say: "We are entirely out of your 'Magnetic Balm.' This medicine gives universal satisfaction. We are informed that the 'Balm' saved the lives of four women a few days ago, who were attacked by Cholera, or something like it. One woman who was taken in the same way, before the medicine was procured, died in twelve hours. A reliable man informed us of the facts, and took all we had left. Please fill the enclosed order at once.'

CHRISTIAN HOUCK, Houck's Hotel, 74 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend to the public at large your 'Universal Magnetic Balm,' which I consider one of the most useful medicines of the age. I have used the same in my family, and likewise at my hotel, for different complaints, such as **Diarrhea**, **Dysentery**, **Colds**, **Cholera Morbus**, **and Nervous and Sick Headache**, **etc.**, **etc.**, and in all cases that I have used your 'Magnetic Balm,' it proved successful in curing; and many are the thanks that I have received at my hotel from guests, for assistance that I rendered them with your most valuable medicing that I was a successful in curing; and many are the thanks that I have received at my hotel from guests, for assistance that I rendered them with your most valuable medicing that I was a successful in the control of the contro cine; so that I most cheerfully recommend its good qualities to the public in general.

H. G. CORNWELL, Addison Hill, N. Y., says: "This certifies that I have used 'Dr. Miller's Magnetic Balm,' and found it to be what it is represented to be."

IAMES G. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have tried your 'Miller's Magnetic Balm,' and believe it to be all that is represented, and more too."

PAINTING, Etc.

when it is cold and no dust flying. To mix paint for different coats:—
Outside, rst, 2d and 3d coats, mix the lead to proper consistency with boiled
oil, allowing time between to dry hard. Inside—rst coat, mix lead and
paint in mixture one-half boiled oil, one-half turpentine. 2d, one-fourth
oil, three-fourths turpentine. 3d, mostly turpentine with a little oil to hold
color. No dryer required. Inside paint must have light.

EST PAINTERS' SIZE.—Heat raw oil in a pan till it emits a black smoke; set it on fire, and, after burning a few minutes, cover the pan over to put out the blaze; pour the oil while warm into a bottle in which some pulverized red lead and litharge have been introduced. Stand the bottle in a warm place for two weeks, shaking often. It will then be ready to decant and bottle.

BLACK AND GREEN PAINT.—DURABLE AND CHEAP.—BLACK—grind powdered charcoal in linseed oil with sufficient litharge as dryer; thin for use with well-boiled linseed oil. GREEN—add yellow ochre to above and an excellent green is obtained, preferable to the bright green, for garden work, as it will not fade.

RED WASH FOR BRICKS.—To remove the green that gathers on bricks, pour over them boiling water in which any vegetables, not greasy, have been boiled. Repeat for a few days, and green will disappear. For the red wash melt 1 ounce of glue in 1 gallon water; while hot add alum size of egg, ½ pound Venetian red, 1 pound Spanish brown. Try it; if too light, add more red and brown. If too dark, water.

GOMMON OIL VARNISH.—3 pounds resin, ⅓ gallon drying oil; melt together and add, when removed from fire, two quarts warm oil of turpentine.

ILK PAINT.—FOR BARNS, ANY COLOR.—Mix water lime with skim-milk to proper consistency to apply with brush, and it is ready for use. It will adhere well to wood, smooth or rough, to brick, mortar, or stone, where oil has not been used, and forms a very hard substance, as durable as the best oil paint. Any color may be had by using colors dissolved in whisky.

WHITE-WASH.—VERY NICE FOR ROOMS.—Whiting, 4 pounds; common glue, 2 ounces; stand glue in cold water over night; mix whiting with cold water, heat glue till dissolved, and pour it hot into the former. Make of consistency to apply with common white-wash brush.

PAINT AN O'-D HOUSE.—Take 3 gallons water and 1 pint flax-seed; boil half an hour; take it off and add water enough to make four gallons; let it stand to settle; pour off the water in a pail, and put in enough of Spanish white to make it as thick as white-wash; then add ½ pint linseed oil; stir it well and apply with a brush. If the whiting does not mix readily, add more water. Flaxseed having the nature of oil is better than glue, and will not wash off as readily.

TO KILL KNOTS BEFORE PAINTING.—A mixture of glue size and red lead, or shellac dissolved in alcohol and mixed with red lead, or, gutta-percha dissolved in ether, will, either of them, make a good coating for knots, but will not stand the sunshine, which will draw the pitch through the paint. The best method is to cover the knot with oil size, and lay a leaf of silver over it.

O KILL GREASE SPOTS BEFORE PAINTING.—Wash over smoky or greasy parts with saltpetre, or very thin lime white-wash. If soapsuds are used, they must be washed off thoroughly, as they prevent the paint from drying hard.

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COLIC, CATARRH, FEVER AND AGUE, NEURALGIA, AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION,

Relieved and Cured by

MILLER'S MAGNETIC BALM.

ORRIN FITCH, New Hartford, Ct., says: "You cannot advertise your 'Miller's Magnetic Balm' too highly, for I will say it is an excellent medicine, and I would not be without it. It has not failed in anything for which I have applied it, either externally or internally. It is a splendid thing for Catarria. My plan is to put from two to four drops in a glass of luke warm water, add a teaspoonful of crushed or white sugar, and snuff it thoroughly up the nose at least twice a day, and if followed persistently will effect a cure. It will cure the worst case of Cold in the Head by using as above, and taking four to ten drops with a little sugar and water internally. Another thing I use it for is for the teeth, and find it to be excellent for keeping the gums in a healthy condition by saturating the brush with water and then dropping a few drops of the 'Balm' upon it. It will drive off Cold Sores it they are thoroughly saturated with the 'Balm' when they first appear. In fact, I will place it alongside of any other preventive or cure, and wager this 'Balm' will outdo them all, and the best of all, leave the system in a better or as good condition as before."

George Graham, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I hereby certify that I have been afflicted most of the time for three years past with Chills and Fever, and for the last three months every other day. I had resorted to every possible means to get rid of this tormenting disease, but could not. My physicians had given me so much quinine that my nervous system was seriously injured. I was advised to go 'North' for my health. My physicians said I would die if I remained in Florida, and I came to Syracuse. After I had been here one week, having the Ague as usual, every other day, I heard of 'Dr. Miller's Universal Magnetic Balm.' I called upon Dr. Miller, explained my case, and he recommended the 'Balm' as excellent for me. I purchased a bottle, and I must confess, without following the directions (as I only took it upon my sick days, instead of every four hours, until broken up), that two doses cured me of the Ague, and the third dose regulated my nerves, and I am restored to health, for which I am very thankful to God and Dr. Miller."

MRS. D. CRARY, Phenix, N. Y., says: "This may certify that I have used 'Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm' for Rheumatism and Pali ii iiiy Stomach and Bowels, with which I was frequently and severely troubled. It has never failed to relieve me of those difficulties, and now I am but seldom obliged to use it. I have also seen its beneficial effects with others. In one case a girl was attacked with Cholera Morbus, and two potions cured her."

Neuralgia.—For this painful disease we are positive that the 'Balm' will afford a more rapid means of relief than any other preparation yet discovered or devised. The sufferent need only try once to be convinced. Directions for using are on pamphlet around bottle.

Painful Menstruation.—The 'Balm' is infallible in such cases, We have a multitude of letters from ladies in all parts of the country, whose relief from suffering they say is due to this medicine alone, and who hasten

to express their gratitude.

We cannot publish these letters, as the delicacy of the subject forbids our giving the names of the authors, but an expression from one is the voice of all "I am no longer miserable from one end of the month to the other—first in dread, next in excruciating pain. The 'Balm' has changed everything. It so soothes and warms the whole system that both pains and chills also are ban-ished. One trial will convince any woman." See directions for using on pamphlet around bottle.

DYEING.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Everything should be clean. The goods should be scoured in soap and the soap rinsed out. They are often steeped in soap lye over night. Dip them into water just before putting them into preparations, to prevent spotting. Soft water should be used, sufficient to cover the goods well—this is always understood where quantity is not mentioned. When goods are dyed, air, rinse well, and hang up to dry. Do not wring silk or merino dresses when scouring or dyeing them. If cotton goods are to be dyed a light color, they should first be bleached.

SILKS.

BLACK.—Make a weak dye as for black on woolens; work goods in bichromate of potash a little below boiling heat, then dip in the logwood in same way; if colored in blue vitriol dye, use about same heat.

RANGE.—For one pound goods—annotto, one pound; soda, one pound; repeat as desired.

REEN.—VERY HANDSOME.—For one pound goods—yellow oak bark, eight ounces; boil one-half hour; turn off liquor from bark and add alum, six ounces; let stand until cold, while making this, color goods in blue dye-tub a light blue; dry and wash; dip in alum and bark dye. If it does not take well, warm the dye a little.

URPLE.—For one pound goods. First obtain a light blue, by dipping in home-made dye-tub; then dry; dip in alum, four ounces, with water to cover, when little warm. If color is not full enough add chemic,

YELLOW.—For one pound goods—alum, three ounces; sugar of lead, three-fourths ounce; immerse goods in solution over night; take out; drain, and make a new dye with fustic, one pound; dip until required color is obtained.

CRIMSON.—For one pound goods—alum, three ounces; dip at hand heat one hour; take out and drain while making new dye by boiling ten minutes, cochineal, three ounces, bruised nut-galls, two ounces, and cream-tartar, one-fourth ounce, in one pail of water; when little cool, begin to dip, raising heat to boil; dip one hour; wash and dry.

SKY BLUE ON SILK OR COTTON.—VERY BEAUTIFUL.—Give goods as much color from a solution of blue vitriol, two ounces, to water, one gallon, as it will take up in dipping fifteen minutes, then run it through lime water. This will make a beautiful and durable sky blue.

BROWN ON SILK OR COTTON, --VERY BEAUTIFUL. -- After obtaining a blue color as above, run goods through a solution of prussiate of potash, one ounce, to water, one gallon.

IGHT BLUE.—For cold water, one gallon, dissolve alum, one-half tablespoon, in hot water, one teacup, and add to it, then add chemic, one teaspoon at a time to obtain the desired color—the more chemic, darker the color.

GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

GOOD for MAN.

Inflammation of all kinds, Diphtheria Wounds. Bruises. Burns, Sprains. Rheumatism. Sore Throat. Swellingof the Glands. Inflammation of the Eves. Broken Breast Frost Bites. Chilblains. Piles, Bee Stings. And all Sores.



GOOD for BEAST.

Fresh Wounds Galls. Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heel. Ring Bone. Poll Evil. Wind Galls, Spavins. Sweeney. Founder. Lameness. Sand Cracks. Scratches or Grease.

Mange, Horse Distembers. Etc., Etc.

Cures Garget, ScreTeats and Bags, and all Sores and Swellings on Cows and Oxen.

A HISTORY OF ITS DISCOVERY.

"The above named article was discovered by me, during my connection with the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., as Professor of Chemistry, in attempting to form Prussic Acid by a quicker process than the ordinary way of uniting the independent gaseous bodies of which it is composed.

"This truly wonderful agent was used a long time by the students of said Institute for a wash after shaying, etc., before its superior excellence became known—said it made their faces smooth—cured their chapped hands, etc. I must here relate a little incident that took place at the institution, which caused me to introduce it to the public as a remedy for Wounds,

Inflammation, etc.

"One of the students had his arm very severely bruised and lacerated by being accidentally caught in the machinery of the Observatory, and was brought to my room in a fainting condition. His arm was dressed and the Dermador freely applied. The next morning the soreness was all gone, and the arm had not pained him any through the night. We were all greatly surprised at the happy result. I submitted the Dermador to various scientific physicians for trial, who all pronounced it the best external remedy they had ever used. I was, therefore, induced to introduce it to the public.
HOMER ANDERSON, A. M.,

Late Prof. Chemistry, Clinton Liberal Institute, N. Y.

For Prof. Anderson's more extended remarks and for a large number of

For Prof. Anderson's more extended remarks and for a large number of testimonials voluntarily sent us by the persons whose signatures are attached, we would refer you to our Circular Pamphlet around bottle. We would say to Livery Stable Keepers, make it a point never to be without this great remedy! It is a cheap, efficient and SURE medicine. With this "Dermador" there is no such word as "pall." It never blisters, but cools. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists,

WOOLEN GOODS.

CHROME BLACK.—BEST IN USE.—For five pounds goods, blue vitriol, six ounces; boil a few minutes, then dip goods three-fourths hour, airing often; take out goods, make a dye with three pounds logwood, boil one-half hour; dip three-fourths hour, and air goods, and dip three-fourths hour more. Wash in strong suds. This will not fade by exposure to sun.

WINE COLOR.—For five pounds goods, camwood, two pounds; boil fifteen minutes and dip goods one-half hour; boil again and dip one-half hour; then darken with blue vitriol, one and one-half ounces; if not dark enough, add copperas, one-half ounce.

CARLET.—VERY FINE.—For one pound goods, cream-tartar, one-half ounce; cochineal, well pulverized, one-half ounce; muriate of tin, two and one-half ounces; boil up the dye and enter the goods; work them briskly for ten or fifteen minutes, then boil one and one-half hours, stirring goods slowly while boiling. Wash in clear water and dry in the shade.

PINK.—For three pounds goods, alum, three ounces; boil and dip the goods one hour; then add to the dye, cream-tartar, four ounces; cochineal, well pulverized, one ounce; boil well and dip the goods while boiling until the color suits.

BLUE,—QUICK PROCESS.—For two pounds goods, alum, five ounces; cream-tartar, three ounces; boil goods in this one hour, then put goods into warm water which has more or less extract of indigo in it, according to the depth of color desired, and boil again until it suits, adding more of the blue if needed.

ADDER RED.—To each pound of goods, alum, five ounces; red, or cream-tartar, one ounce. Put in goods and bring kettle to a boil, for one-half hour, then air them and boil one-half hour longer; empty kettle and fill with clean water; put in bran, one peck; make it milk-warm, and let it stand until bran rises, then skim off the bran and put in one-half peund madder; put in goods and heat slowly until it boils and is done. Wash in strong suds.

REEN.—For each pound of goods, fustic, one pound; with alum, three and one-half ounces; steep until strength is out, and soak goods therein until a good yellow is obtained; then remove the chips and add extract of indigo or chemic, one tablespoon at a time, until color suits.

SNUFF BROWN, DARK.—For five pounds goods, camwood, one pound; boil it fifteen minutes, then dip goods three-fourths hour; take out goods, and add to the dye two and one half pounds fustic; boil ten minutes and dip goods three-fourths hour; then add blue vitriol, one ounce; copperas, four ounces; dip again one-half hour. If not dark enough, add more copperas.

ANOTHER METHOD—Any Shade,—Boil goods in a mordant of alum, two parts; copperas, three parts; then rinse them through a bath of madder. The tint depends on the relative proportions of the copperas and alum; the more copperas, the darker the dye. Joint weight of both should not be more than one-eighth of weight of goods. Mixtures of reds and yellows with blues and blacks, or simple dyes, will make any shade.

RANGE.—For five pounds goods, muriate of tin, six tablespoons; argal, four ounces; boil and dip one hour, and add again to the dye one teacup madder; dip again one-half hour. Cochineal, about two ounces, in place of madder, makes a much brighter color.

well in soap suds, then dissolve cudbear in hot suds—not quite boiling—and soak the goods until of required color. The color is brightened by rinsing in alum water.

YELLOW.—RICH.—Work five pounds goods one-half hour in a boiling bath with three ounces bichromate of potassa and two ounces alum; lift and expose till well cooled and dramed, then work one-half hour in another bath with five pounds fustic. Wash out and dry.

RIMSON.—Work for one hour in a bath with one pound cochineal paste; six ounces dry cochineal; one pound tartar; one pint protochloride of tin. Wash out and dry.

ALMON.—For each pound goods, one-fourth pound annotto; onefourth pound soap; rinse goods in warm water, put them into mixture and boil one-half hour. Shade will be according to amount of annotto.

OVE AND SLATE COLORS OF ALL SHADES.—Boil in iron vessels a teacup of black tea with teaspoon of copperas, and sufficient water, Dilute till you get the shade wanted.

COTTON GOODS.

BLACK.—For five pounds goods, boil them in a decoction of three pounds sumach one-half hour, and steep twelve hours; dip in lime water one-half hour; take out and let them drip one hour; run them through the lime water again fifteen minutes. Make a new dye with two and one-half pounds logwood (boiled one hour), and dip again three hours; add bichromate potash, two ounces, to the logwood dye and dip one hour. Wash in clear cold water and dry in shade. Only process for permanent black.

KY BLUE.—For three pounds goods, blue vitriol, four ounces; boil few minutes, then dip goods three hours; then pass them through strong lime water. A beautiful BROWN can be obtained by next putting goods through a solution of prussiate of potash.

REEN.—Dip goods in home-made blue; dye until blue enough is obtained to make the green as dagk as required; take out, dry and trinse a little. Make a dye with fustic, thae pounds, logwood, three ounces, to each pound goods, by boiling dye one hour; when cooled so as to bear hand, put'in goods, move briskly few minutes, and let lie one hour; take out and thoroughly drain; dissolve and add to the dye for each pound of cotton, blue vitriol, one half ounce, and dip another hour. Wring out and lepdry in the shade. By adding or diminishing the logwood and fustic, any shade may be had.

FLLOW.—For five pounds of goods, seven ounces sugar of lead; dip goods two hours; make a new dye with bichromate of potash, four ounces: dip until color suits; wring out and dry. If not yellow enough, repeat.

RANGE.—For five pounds goods, sugar of lead, four ounces; boil few minutes; when a little cool, put in goods; dip two hours; wring out; make a new dye with bichromate potash, eight ounces; madder, two ounces; dip until it suits; if color is too red, take small sample and dip into lime water and choose between them.

ED.—Muriate of tin, two-thirds teacup; add water to cover goods; raise to boiling heat; put in goods one hour; stir often; take out, empty kettle, put in clean water with nicwood, one pound; steep one-half hour at hand heat; then put in goods and increase heat one hour—not boiling. Air goods and dip one hour as before. Wash without soap.

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o Clear and Strengthen To Fasten Knife Handles. Fo Estimate Grain Crops To Measure Hay in the Fo Cure Dyspepsia and now as a Substitute for MISCELLANEOUS: nocolate Caramels. To Polish Furniture. Liver Complaint. ucumber Pickles, o Measure Land. racks in Stoves. Fornato Catsup. Citchen Odors. pived Grapes. Pickled Lily. oda Water. er Acre. larleguin. TEA & SWEET CAKE SOUPS, MEATS, SIDE DISHES, ETC. Philadelphia Clam Soup. mion Soup, Scotch Broth. pple Tapioca Pudding. IES, PUDDINGS, DES BREAD, BREAKFAST, Iominy Griddle Cakes. raham Griddle Cakes, Jutch Apple Pudding. ndian Griddle Cakes. aples Rice Pudding. 1884. scaloped Tongue. nocolate Tartlets otage a la Reine. oad in the Hole. weet Potato Pie. A la Mode Beef. SERTS, ETC. now Pancakes. lackberry Pie. elly Tartlets. iced Potatoes. hubarb Tart. hocolate Pie. umpkin Pie. amson Tart. orn Pudding. lice Waffles. ogus Bread.

Measures for Housekeepers able Showing Difference WEIGHTS, ETC. Weight of Bushels of Vao Measure Corn in the OUPS, MEATS, SIDE RULES, TABLES OF noon) at New York. 1885. apacity of Boxes. of Live Cattle. couring Flour. rious Articles. To Cure Croup. of Time at ada Biscuit without Milk. ried Indian Muffins.

SREAD AND CAKES.

weet Brown Bread

Raised Muffins.

orn Cake.

Rice Muffins. east Bread.

oft Caramel Custard.

our Milk Biscuit. Buttermilk Rolls. riddle Cakes. eather Cake. 'ian Cakes. Rice Cakes. rz o'clock DISHES Good

Thin Corn Cake.

orn Muffins.

rown Biscuit. Minute Biscuit

ea Rolls.

Lishine Cake.

same as in book of 1887.

PAINTING, ETC.

Bread made with Dry

Fo Measure Corn in Crib.

Measures for House-

Mow.

OYEING-30 Receirt

same as in boo

Graham Muffins.

Table Showing Difference Sticks.

(noon) at New York.

e Rolls

22 Receipts same as in Snow Flake Cake. Indian Pudding. Open Apple Custard Tart. Almond Pudding. PIES, PUDDINGS, DES-Same as in book of 1886, RECEIPTS FOR IN-SOUPS, MEATS, ENTREES, ETC.
Green Pea Soup. Same as in book of 1886, DYEING-30 receipts otatoes a la Parisienne. TEA AND SWEET salad of String Beans. 1886. ream of Rice Soup. alloped Chicken. emon Pie. arlborough Pies. Baked Beefsteak, runswick Stew. ine-Apple Pie. mber Pudding. Iam Omelette. Pumpkin Pies. bcok of 1886. Ouchess Soup. Kiss Wafers. salad of Beets Juenelles. per Acre. To Measure Hay in Mow. To Determine the Weight PRESERVES, PICKLES Fo Mend Cracks in Stoves. Weight of Bushels of Va-To Estimate Grain Crops A Hint to Consumptives. PIES. PUDDINGS, DES. Peaches Dried with Suga leats and Their Accom Sarberries Preserved in To Cure Dyspepsia and Minnie's Sponge Cake. RULES, TABLES OF Preserved Cucumbers. sweet Tomato Pickle. AISCELLANEOUS. omato Sweetmeats. WEIGHTS, ETC. inner Bills of Fare. Pickled Blueberries. rious Articles. FANCIES, ETC. To Measure Land. Coloring Butter. To Cure Earache. hopped Pickle. of Live Cattle. Apple Preserve. Railroad Cake. ing Glue. serry Cake. nterest.

RESERVES, PICKLES,

FANCIES, ETC. reserved Oninces. ider Apple Jelly.

reserved Grapes.

Marking Cakes in Gold.

iennois Cakes.

ally Roll.

alad Dressing without Oil.

o Make a Croustade. Mayonnaise Dressing.

abbage Dressing.

reamed Oysters.

Sod Fish Balls. 'otato Fritters. artare Sauce for above.

Velsh Rarebit.

Iiss Parloa's Puff Paste To Make a Pie, by Miss

SERTS, ETC.

Innie's Lemon Pie.

Parloa.

liced Apple Pie.

ried Plum Pies.

squash Griddle Cakes

Indian Waffles. onge Cake.

3lack Cake.

Hominy Drop-Cakes.

PAINTING, ETC.

Flour Drop Cakes.

Minnie's Tomato Soup.

White Fruit Cake.

Raised Waffles.

Silver Cake.

MISCELLANEOUS RE-

2 Receipts.

Pudding.

cachel Pudding.

ustard Souffle.

ve's Pudding.

hubarb Pudding.

Nigger Head," or Plum

pple Meringue Pie.

RECEIPTS FOR IN.

ickled Cucumbers.

omato Ketchup. tuffed Peppers.

ckled Tomatoes.

To Determine the Weight Weight of Bushels of Va-To Measure Corn in the To Measure Hay in the

of Live Cattle.

apacity of Buxes. To Measure Land.

SULES, TABLE OF

2 Receipts.

WEIGHTS, ETC.

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CALENDAR.

1887.

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JANUARY.	APRIL.	July.	OCTOBER.
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